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logic of Chief Justice Taney" (p. 77); "the record made by collusion between scheming Republicans" (p. 113); "the Republican party became pronounced rebels against our government" (p. 185).

With such a purpose and such a spirit it is not surprising to find a constant inaccuracy of statement, which is not so much of absolute error in the facts but rather a warping of the facts to suit the preconceived point of view. This so permeates all parts of the work that an examination of it would involve a detailed consideration of the whole book. It is, however, evident that the method used completely vitiates its value as an historical or legal treatise.

It may be admitted that much that has been written about the Dred Scott decision has been unfair to Taney and his associates of the majority: that undue emphasis has been laid upon the so-called dicta in some of the opinions; that the chief justice occupies a much higher position as a jurist and patriot than is accorded to him by many historians. But the errors of some of those who have written on this subject do not justify an opposite extreme illustrated by a statement that "From that day on down to the present the principles upon which the Dred Scott decision rests have more and more been recognized as the distinctive features of our government" (p. 122).

If a corrective to the unwarranted views which have been held by some writers concerning the Dred Scott case be needed the present work fails to furnish it in any proper manner. It displays neither the legal or historical knowledge, nor a sufficiently calm or judicial temperament to entitle it to serious consideration in the literature dealing with the slavery question.

JOHN B. SANBORN.

The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform, etc. Edited by WILLIAM D. P. BLISS and RUDOLPH M. BINDER, Ph.D., with the coöperation of many specialists, etc. New Edition. (New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls Company. 1908. Pp. vi, 1321.)

It takes scarcely ten years to put a sociological encyclopedia "out of date," and an out-of-date encyclopedia is as unsatisfactory as a medieval costume is unfashionable. The public will therefore welcome Mr. Bliss's *Encyclopedia*, which he calls *new* in order to dispel the impression that it is merely a second edition of a work under the same title which he issued ten years earlier.

The production of a good encyclopedia in a special field of knowledge is no easy task. Such an encyclopedia should be complete and accurate as well as up-to-date, and its contents should be so arranged as to be convenient for reference. In some of these respects the present work is not altogether satisfactory.

With regard to accuracy it is unfortunate, to say the least, that so many proper names have been given incorrectly,—among them those of Edward T. Devine, S. M. Lindsay, Morris Hillquit, William J. Kerby and Léon de Seilhac. Nor is it strictly true that “the best sources have been used for statistics,” when such second-hand sources as the *World's Almanac* are used in preference to easily obtainable official reports. Moreover, if the proof-reading of the statistical tables has not been done more carefully than that of the text in certain places, it would be unwise to make use of them without verification. Quite as objectionable are the incomplete references. Thus, for example, on page 7, readers are referred to the *Census Bulletin* without indicating the number or date of the bulletin.

With regard to “up-to-dateness” it must be said that not all of the articles on important subjects are as satisfactory as they easily might have been. The article on Immigration, for instance (some readers of which will be amused to learn that the tariff causes immigration because it is “easier for the workman to come than the goods which he produces”), contains no figures later than those for the fiscal year 1905. Not a word about the new immigration law of February 20, 1907; nor concerning the new Department of Information for encouraging the better distribution of immigrants; nor about the important public and private agencies created during the past three or four years for similar purposes. Such facts as these might well have been substituted for Ernest Crosby's sentimental lines from the *Arena*.

As for completeness, it is difficult to detect the principle of selection which prompted the inclusion of biographies of William Abraham, J. G. Addersley, T. C. Albrecht, William Allan, S. V. Anikin, R. Applegrath, David Arboux, Joseph Arch—to confine ourselves to those under “A”—and led to the omission of such names as H. C. Adams, Robert De Forest, E. Demolins, Emile Durkheim, Henry W. Farnam, Francis Galton, Ludwig Gumplowicz, Paul Lilienfeld, Julian W. Mack, Frédéric Passy, Karl Pearson, John M. Robertson and Gabriel Tarde.

In spite of these deficiencies and defects the work as a whole is extremely serviceable. It contains an abundant mass of material and a very large number of biographical sketches, quotations, statistical

tables and bibliographical references that would otherwise be exceedingly difficult to obtain. Some of the articles are admirable discussions of the topics they treat,—for instance, those on Anarchism, Arbitration and Conciliation, Labor Colonies, Open or Closed Shop, and Taxation. For the general reader the volume is a suggestive guide, and for the specialist a convenient book for handy reference. Dr. Bliss is entitled to the gratitude of both.

C. W. A. VEDITZ.

A Modern City: Providence, Rhode Island, and its activities.
Edited by WILLIAM KIRK, Assistant Professor of Economics
in Brown University. (Chicago: The University of Chicago
Press. 1909. Pp. ix, 363.)

This is a collection of essays by different authors, aiming "to present the physical characteristics, the racial elements, the commercial and industrial growth, the labor conditions, and the governmental, financial, educational, æsthetic, philanthropic, and religious activities of a typical American city." The volume contains an introduction by President Faunce, and chapters on the following subjects: Geography, by Charles Wilson Brown; Population, by Prof. William Macdonald; Industry, by W. B. Weeden; Labor, by William Kirk; Government, by Prof. J. Q. Dealey; Finance, by Prof. H. B. Gardner; Education by Prof. George Grafton Wilson; Art, by W. C. Poland; Philanthropy, by Mary Conyngton; and Religion, by Lester Bradner. The chapters on government, finance, education, and philanthropy will be of greatest interest to students of municipal government, and these chapters are decidedly the best in the book. Professor Gardner's discussion of finance is particularly valuable. Aside from the four chapters just referred to, the book contains little which is of general interest.

The American People: A Study in National Psychology. By A.
MAURICE LOW. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin
Company. 1909. Pp. 446.)

Mr. Low sets forth and undertakes to prove in this book (which he calls a study in national psychology) the thesis that the American people are a new race, and not a mere amalgamation of various peoples and that they are the product of a "political and sociological" evolu-